## THREE SLLOS UNLOADED THIS WEEK FOR HEDLEY FARMERS

Three silos were unloaded here this week They were for E S ton, all living north of town. The son, alliving north of town. The each, made out of timber 32 feet in length.
There is no better investment that can be made on the farm
than in a silo, and we are glad to than in a silo, and we are glad to
see the farms putting in good silos
FIRE PREVENTION

## by S. W. English, State Fire Marshal



I has been declared that an ounce of prevention is worth a true that an ounce of fire prevention is worta ten pounds of tire fighting.
The man who is constantly on
the alert to ward off fire has a the alert to ward off fire has a
faith thatis far stronger than has the man who is careless with his property and who depends upon
the zeal of the fire fighting companies and the number of pound of water pressure maintained by the waterworks.
Keep your premises free from filth Keep them free from trash. Keep them insured argainst de
struction by your care, ratlie than to trust solely to your in surance policy and to the powers of fireman and their fire fighting
machinery. machinery.
A pall of smoke ascending from your property as it gces to feed
the maw of the fire-god can bave no silver lining. It is a black cloud and in nine cases out of ten leaves a black wark on your conscience.
Don't save all your energy to tight fire with; use some of it

## B. W. M. SOCIETY

The B. W. M. W. met Mondas
afternoon in regular session with aften members tenular session wio ten members present members Atter the lesson
new in Royal Service, a business adjourned to meet Suls 20. The lesson will be the entire book Judges.

Press Repohter

## REVIVAL MEETING.

The date of our R6vival meet-
ing has been changed to begin a ing has been changed to begin a
week earlier than the previous announcement
Rev, J. W Story, presiding E der of Clarendon District will do the preaching.
and take part in these to atten Let ux pray for a great meeting


## By H. M. Bainer, Agricultural Demonstrator, Santa Fe Ry.

SILAGE FOR LIVESTOCK $\mid$ quality of silage. With an equal

| The dairy cow, the beef animal, | quantity of seed, kaffir makes |
| :---: | :---: |
| the hog and the hen are factors |  | the hog and the hen are factors

through which the feedstuffs
silage equal in quality to corn.
This fact has been amply dem. produced in many sections must onstrated in numerous recent be changed into more marketable experimental tests. Before kafproducts. It is through this fir is thoroughly ripe, when the
combination of livestook that the seed is in the hard dough stage, highest development of the agri. is is ready to be placed in the higbest developinent of the agri
cultural resources of the country will come. For example: Certain portions of the central and south western sections of the United States are not producing a sufficient quantity of dairy products, poultry products, beef, pork and mutton, in the finished condition, to supply their own de the fact that these very section
are naturally adapted to livesto
and feed for the animals can be produced in abundance. Live. stock must be brought to the feed instead of shipping the feed to the livestock. All forage crops will.bring at least twice is of half and-half with corn, milo their immediate cash value, when or kaffir the silage will be found fed to livestock and sold on hoof. better than when composed en Dairymen, since the first in- tirely of sweet sorghums.
troduction of the silo, have found Mile maize does not make as
silage an ideal feed for cows. good quality of silage as corn, silage an ideal feed for cows, good quality of silage as corn,
Suceulance furnished the dairy Succulance furnished the dairy
animal through silage is consid- but is an excellent substitute ered its chief value, as fplaces ered its chief value, as f/places the contents of the silown a par with grass for milk duction. Feterita, with an equal quanticow depends, of course, on the milo maize as a silage crop.
supply of other feeds given. Cowpeas and field peas, mixed Dairy animals, like other live with any of the foregoing crops, stock, should be fed roughage in will greatly improve the quality the form of hay or fodder in con- of the silage. Cowpeas may be Dection with silage. All seed grown in the same rows with any
produced on the silage crop of the crops heretofore mention produced on the silage crop of the crops heretofore mention-
\& should be placed in the silo along ed, but it is considered the bet Nith the fodder and stalks. Un. ter plan to grow the field peas der these conditions the siliage is
very rich, and when fed to dairy
grown in rows with other silage very rich, and when fed to dairy crops they should be harvested
is needed. Conservative experi mental data shotws conclusively that less grain is required in combination with silage as a feed for dairy cows than when dry
fodder and grain are combined fodder and grain are combined
Recent experiments in connec tion with several large herds, in a well known dairy dis trict, show a protit of $\$ 10$ per head in favo
of the silage fed herds as cou pared with those given othe pareds

SILAGE CROPS
Corn has always been considered the best silage crop, espe
cialty in the "Corn States," cialiy in the "Corn states, as itrigated districts.
wh also the silage crop for high al. and is also produced with profit in numerous other areas found adapted to its growth. For
silage, corn should be cut when silage, corn should be cut when
the grain is in the hard dough stage or beginning to glaze, putting the ear,
into the silo
Kaffir is without question the best general crop for silage
tirroughout the southwest, espe cially in the dry farming dis. tricts. Under dry farming conditiuns katir will give greater
yield than corn in both grain and fodder, is entirely depend
able and produces an excellent with them and placed in the silo
t the same time. Where cow the same time. Where cow. peas or field peas are grown in separate fields they should be harvested at the same time with
the fodder-grain crops and mix. ed fodder-grain crops and mix-
ed with them as they are run ed with them as they are run
through the cutter and into the silo. These peas, with their hay and pods, are rich in protein or nitrogenous compound, elements higbly necessary, and by being liberally mixed with the silage, reduce the amount necessary to
be expended for cotlonseed meal be expended for cottonseed meal
oil meal or other grain portions to be combined with the ration Usually it will not pay to place alfalfa in the silo as the silage is
not sufficiently better than the dry hay to cover the expense of making the change in form.
Dry fodder in large quantities is sometimes available after the silo has been emptied. Silage of farr yuality can be made from
dry fodder by running it thru cutter and placing in a silo, provided that a sufficient quantity of water, well mixed with the
feed, is furnished to replace the juices formerly contained in the fodder. From one and a half to two tons of water is required for
a ton of dry fodder, and it should hem and edges away. "Talke those
zasty toads right out of "e house
mmediately!" she snys. Ad then, like as not, the frogs, bac
pond have emother Iame







